



ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

Newsletter of the Federal Depository Library Program

Vol. 12, no. 16

GP 3.16/3-2:12/16

July 15, 1991

Distribution of USGS Catalogs Improved

Two U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) publications which the USGS has distributed from Denver for many years will now be mailed to depositories by the Library Programs Service from Washington, DC. This move, effective immediately, is designed to speed up the distribution process and get the materials to depositories more quickly.

The two titles involved are:

Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps (SuDocs # I 19.41/6-2:) and

Index to Topographic and Other Map Coverage (SuDocs # I 19.41/6-3:).

These titles are distributed under Item numbers 0619-M-01 to -53.



Administrative Notes Cumulative Table of Contents Now on Bulletin Board

The Cumulative Table of Contents for Administrative Notes has been loaded on the FDLP/BBS (Federal Depository Library Program Bulletin Board System). The file contains article titles from volume 1, no. 1, through volume 12, no. 15. This data file is provided in ASCII format and is available for downloading by any depository library authorized to use the BBS. (First complete the necessary authorization procedure on the BBS if you have not already done so.) The file is located in the Ad_Notes SIG, message number 603, file name **AdNotes Cumulated Table of Contents**.

An earlier automated version of the table of contents was distributed to depositories on floppy disk in October, 1990.

In order to use this data file, it will be necessary to import or convert it from ASCII to whatever file format is used by the program in use at the library. Word processors, database management, and spreadsheet programs can all import ASCII text files such as this. Library staff should refer to their own program documentation for directions on importing ASCII files.

File conversion will make it possible to search for keywords, using the program's search capability. The search feature can be used to find any keyword or words, such as "map" or "serial set," and the software program will find all titles containing that sequence of characters, regardless of its position in the title.

ELECTRONICORNER

Question: I read and hear about agency-produced CD-ROMs, floppy discs, and databases and find it difficult to determine whether I can expect to receive them through the Federal Depository Library Program or whether I should try to acquire them through other channels. Is there anything that the Library Programs Service (LPS) can do to keep libraries informed about the status and/or availability of publications such as these?

Response: [LPS hears this question frequently. Sheila McGarr, Chief of the Depository Administration Branch, and Jane Bartlett, Manager of the Information Technology Program, have been responding to these queries on an as-requested, title-by-title basis. They have developed the following response as a means of making the information available to all depositories.]

LPS will supply information about the status and availability of Federal government electronic information in a new table in Administrative Notes entitled **The E-Report: Status of Federal Electronic Information**. The E-Report, which begins in this issue of Administrative Notes, will appear as information becomes available to GPO staff.

Depository librarians should use the Depository Library Inquiry Form to submit their questions about specific titles. LPS staff will research the title and prepare a response to be published in the **E-Report** at the earliest possible date. The information will also be posted on the new FDLP/Bulletin Board in the IT_HELPR SIG.

Questions or comments about the **E-Report** should be addressed to Jane Bartlett at (202) 275-1003.

The E-Report

Status of Federal Electronic Information

June 26, 1991

1991-01

Agency	Item #	Class #	Title/Format	Status
Census	0154-E	C 3.279:	TIGER/Line Files CD-ROM	44 discs; shipment to begin in July.
Census	0156-P	C .215/ 19:	American Housing Survey CD-ROM	To be surveyed in July.
Census	0155-C	C 3.224/ 12:	Current Population Survey CD-ROM	To be surveyed in July.
Census	0146-S	C 3.62/9:	County Block Maps CD-ROM	Under development.
NASA, NOAA, USGS			Joint Educational Initiative (JEDI) CD-ROM	3 discs; no Federal Depository Library distribution. Order from: Nimbus Information Systems, SR 629, Guilford Farm, Ruckersville, VA 22968 \$30.00 (804) 985-1100



CD-ROM Cataloging Records on OCLC

Listed on the following pages are GPO cataloging records on OCLC for CD-ROM products. For each title, the OCLC record number, Item number, SuDocs class number, and Monthly Catalog entry number are given when available. Because the cataloging of CD-ROM documents is evolving, there may be differences among these records in how the bibliographic data have been recorded. The most recent records reflect current practice. This listing is provided in response to requests from depository librarians for examples of AACR II cataloging for this type of material.

Title	OCLC #	Item #	SuDocs #
National Trade Data Bank [Serial] 1990-9999	22549007	0128-L	C 1.88:
County & City Data Book, 1988 MOCAT 90-9265, 6/90	21201355	0151-D	C 3.134/2:C 83/2/988/CD
County Business Patterns [Serial] 1987- MOCAT 90-10743, 5/91	23018656	0133-E	C 3.204/4:
1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri and Eastern Washington MOCAT 91-6430, 3/91	22774812	0154-B-1	C 3.275:D 81
CD-ROM Test Disc no. 2 MOCAT 88-18024, 12/88	18482139	0154-B	C 3.275:T 28
Census of Agriculture (1987). Geographic Area Series MOCAT 91-12801, 6/91	23188486	0154-C	C 3.277:Ag 8/987/CD/v.1
1987 Economic Censuses MOCAT 91-1717, 1/91	22465358	0154-C	C 3.277:Ec 7/987/CD/ v.1/rel.1 A-
U.S. Exports of Merchandise [Serial] 1989-9999 MOCAT 91-223, 1991 Periodicals Supplement	21567705	0154-D	C 3.278:Ex 7/
U.S. Imports of Merchandise [Serial] 19uu-9999 MOCAT 91-224, 1991 Periodicals Supplement	22502908	0154-D	C 3.278:Im 7/
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Alabama, Alaska MOCAT 91-4382, 2/91	22741514		C 3.280:Al 1 b/990/CD C 3.280:supp./990/CD C 3.280:990/doc.
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Arizona MOCAT 91-4383, 2/91	22742152		C 3.280:Ar 4 i/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Arkansas MOCAT 91-4384, 2/91	22741673		C 3.280:Ar 4 k/990/CD

TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. California (Alameda-Riverside) MOCAT 91-4385, 2/91	22742365	C 3.280:C 12/990/CD/no.1
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. California (Sacramento-Yuba), Hawaii MOCAT 91-4386, 2/91	22742568	C 3.280:C 12/990/CD/no.2
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Colorado MOCAT 91-4387, 2/91	22745424	C 3.280:C 71/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia MOCAT 91-4388, 2/91	22745577	C 3.280:D 37/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Florida MOCAT 91-4389, 2/91	22745996	C 3.280:F 66/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Georgia MOCAT 91-4390, 2/91	22746064	C 3.280:G 29/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Indiana, West Virginia MOCAT 91-4391, 2/91	22746304	C 3.280:Id 1/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Illinois MOCAT 91-4392, 2/91	22746217	C 3.280:Il 6/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Kansas MOCAT 91-4393, 2/91	22753834	C 3.280:K 13/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Kentucky, Utah MOCAT 91-4394, 2/91	22754032	C 3.280:K 41/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Louisiana MOCAT 91-4395, 2/91	22755357	C 3.280:L 93/990/CD

TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Michigan MOCAT 91-4396, 2/91	22758596	C 3.280:M 36/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990, Minnesota MOCAT 91-4397, 2/91	22758716	C 3.280:M 66/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Missouri MOCAT 91-4398, 2/91	22759169	C 3.280:M 69 b/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Mississippi, outlying areas MOCAT 91-4399, 2/91	22759122	C 3.280:M 69 i/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Montana MOCAT 91-4400, 2/91	22759896	C 3.280:M 76/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Nebraska, Idaho MOCAT 91-4401, 2/91	22760296	C 3.280:N 27/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Nevada, Wyoming MOCAT 91-4402, 2/91	22760427	C 3.280:N 41/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. New England MOCAT 91-6431, 3/91	22768437	C 3.280:N 42 e/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. New Jersey, South Carolina MOCAT 91-6432, 3/91	22768592	C 3.280:N 42 j/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. New Mexico MOCAT 91-6433, 3/91	22768637	C 3.280:N 42 m/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. New York MOCAT 91-6434, 3/91	22768827	C 3.280:N 42 y/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. North Carolina MOCAT 91-6435, 3/91	22769338	C 3.280:N 81 c/990/CD

TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. North Dakota, South Dakota MOCAT 91-6436, 3/91	22769383	C 3.280:N 81 d/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Ohio MOCAT 91-6437, 3/91	22769506	C 3.280:Oh 3/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Oklahoma MOCAT 91-6438, 3/91	22772663	C 3.280:Ok 4/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Oregon MOCAT 91-6439, 3/91	22772805	C 3.280:Or 3/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Pennsylvania MOCAT 91-6440, 3/91	22772902	C 3.280:P 38/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Tennessee MOCAT 91-6441, 3/91	22773020	C 3.280:T 25/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Texas (Anderson-Hardin) MOCAT 91-6442, 3/91	22773082	C 3.280:T 31/990/CD/no.1
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Texas (Harris-Sherman) MOCAT 91-6443, 3/91	22773177	C 3.280:T 31/990/CD/no.2
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Texas (Smith-Zavala), Iowa MOCAT 91-6444, 3/91	22773289	C 3.280:T 31/990/CD/no.3
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Washington MOCAT 91-6445, 3/91	22773389	C 3.280:W 27/990/CD
TIGER/Line Precensus Files, 1990. Wisconsin MOCAT 91-6446, 3/91	22773446	C 3.280:W 75/990/CD
DOD Hazardous Materials Information [Serial] 19uu-9999	23479615	D 7.32

Toxic Chemical Release Inventory 21894869 0473-G EP 5.22:T 65
[Serial] 1987-9999
MOCAT 90-14364, 9/90

National Health Interview Survey 23062568 0500-E-1 HE 20.6209/4-3:10/
MOCAT 91-11401, 5/91

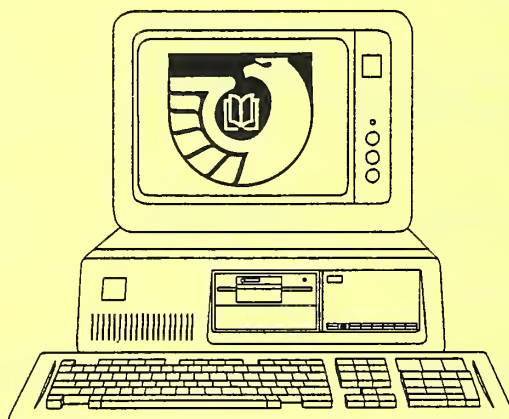
Joint Earth Science (JES 2) 20444603 I 19.119:Si 1
Demonstration Disc
MOCAT 90-2732, 1/90

Congressional Record 22840665 0556-C X:
[Serial] 1990-9999
MOCAT 91-10318, 4/91



Bringing U.S. Government Information to **YOU** -

Electronically!



The Federal Depository Library Program



The Shipping List is 40 Years Old!

Mark your calendar! August 1, 1991 is the day to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Depository Shipping List. Cassandra Hassler, of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, provided the copy of Shipping List No. 1, reproduced below.



DAILY DEPOSITORY SHIPPING LIST

Division of Public Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Shipping List No. 1	August 1, 1951	Lot Numbers 1 to 4
Item No.	Lot No. 1	Class
993	✓ Congressional Record (Bound), Vol. 96, Part 16, Pages 4295 to 5632, 81st Congress, 2d Session, June 8, 1950 to August 4, 1950, Appendix	X 953/81/2
	Lot No. 2	
15	✓ Dairy Statistics and Related Series, Statistical Bulletin No. 100, June 1951	A 1.34:100
60	✓ Extension Service Review, Vol. 22, No. 7, July 1951	A 43.7:22/7
281	✓ Technical Paper No. 15, Maximum Station Precipitation for 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, and 24 Hours, Part II: Idaho	C 30.28:15/pt.2
330	✓ Index of Specifications and Standards (used by) Department of the Army, Cumulative Supplement to Military Index, Vol. 2, Dated April 1, 1951, May 1951	D 101.34:951/supp.1
381	✓ The Jag Journal, HAVEXOS P-523, Aug. 1951	D 205.7:951/8
521	✓ Seventy-three Employee-Benefit Plans in the Petroleum Industry, Bureau Memorandum No. 70	FS 3.11:70
523	✓ Social Security Bulletin, July 1951, Vol. 14, No. 7	FS 3.3:14/7
758	✓ The Labor Market and Employment Security, July 1951	L 7.20:951/7
770	✓ Monthly Labor Review, July 1951, Vol. 73, No. 1	L 2.6:73/1
807	✓ Digest of Public General bills With Index, 82d Congress, 1st Session, January-June 1951, No. 6	LC 14.6:82/6
870	✓ Background - "The Philippines Early Years of the Republic" (Far Eastern Series 42, Pub. 4239) June 1951	S 1.38:42
1070	✓ Report 1000, "Calculation of the Aerodynamic Loading of Swept and Unswept Flexible wings of Arbitrary Stiffness".	Y 3.121/5:5/1000
	Lot No. 3	
333	✓ Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals, Vol. 9, "The Krupp Case"	D 102.8:9
	Lot No. 4	
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 35-1250, AFR 173-130, July 20, 1951	D 101.9:35-1250
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 35-1330, July 24, 1951	D 101.9:35-1330/2
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 96-90, July 26, 1951	D 101.9:96-90/2
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 210-60, July 20, 1951	D 101.9:210-60
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 420-50, July 23, 1951	D 101.9:420-50/2
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 605-200, Ch. 1, July 25, 1951	D 101.9:605-200/ch.1
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 750-5, Ch. 1, July 20, 1951	D 101.9:750-5/ch.1
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 915-20, July 19, 1951	D 101.9:915-20
323	✓ Army Regulations No. 210-55, Ch. 2, AFR 85-19B, July 25, 1951	M 101.9:210-55/ch.2



Government Documents Round Table • American Library Association

ALA GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUNDTABLE

GRANTS AND AWARDS FOR DOCUMENTS LIBRARIANS

ALA GODORT presents three annual awards to recognize achievements by documents librarians and to encourage participation in professional study or publication.

The **JAMES BENNETT CHILDS AWARD** recognizes distinguished lifetime contributions to documents librarianship. The Award is an engraved plaque which is presented at the ALA GODORT annual business meeting.

The **CIS/GODORT/ALA "DOCUMENTS TO THE PEOPLE" AWARD** recognizes the individual, library, institution, or non-commercial group that most effectively encourages or enhances the use of government documents in library services. The Award is a certificate of achievement and a cash stipend of \$2,000.00 to be used by the recipient to promote or contribute to documents librarianship.

The **READEX/GODORT/ALA CATHARINE J. REYNOLDS AWARD** subsidizes travel and research costs for individual projects that will directly benefit the performance of documents librarians. These awards, intended to encourage documents librarians new to the field, vary in number and size each year for a total of \$2,000.

For more information or to make a nomination, please contact the GODORT Awards Committee Chair. Award applications and nominations will be due in December before the Midwinter conference.

Nomination for CIS/GODORT/ALA "DOCUMENTS TO THE PEOPLE" AWARD

The CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award is a tribute to an individual, library, institution, or other non-commercial group that has most effectively encouraged the use of federal documents in support of library service. The winner will receive a certificate and cash stipend of \$2,000. to be assigned to a project of the recipient's choice.

I nominate _____
 (full name)

of _____
 (library affiliation)

address _____

Please list briefly your candidate's achievements. If possible, include your candidate's resume on a separate sheet.

List your name, that of three people who are writing letters in support of your candidate, and the addresses and telephone numbers of all four of you.

(name)	(address)	(phone)
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1.

2.

3.

4.

Please return this form no later than December 15, 1991 to the GODORT Awards Committee Chair.

Nomination for James Bennett Childs Award

The James Bennett Childs Award is a tribute to an individual who has made a lifetime and significant contribution to the field of documents librarianship. It is based on stature, service, and publications which may be in any or all areas of documents librarianship. The winner is present with a bronze plaque with the likeness of James Bennett Childs.

I nominate _____
 (full name)
 of _____
 (library affiliation)
 address _____
 (mailing address)

Please list briefly your candidate's achievements. If possible, include your candidate's resume on a separate sheet.

List your name, that of three people who are writing letters in support of your candidate, and the addresses and telephone numbers of all four of you.

(name)	(address)	(phone)
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

Please return this form no later than December 15, 1991 to the GODORT Awards Committee Chair.

**ALA GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUNDTABLE
 READEX/GODORT/ALA CATHARINE J. REYNOLDS
 AWARDS APPLICATION**

1. Name _____ Date _____
2. Work Address _____
 _____ Phone _____
3. Home address _____ Phone _____
4. Are you currently a member of ALA/GODORT? yes _____ no _____

Enclose on separate sheets of paper the following information.

Applications without this information are not considered.

5. Employment history: names and locations of places, job titles, and lengths of service. List your current position first.
6. Briefly describe your duties and responsibilities in your current position.
7. Education history (undergraduate and graduate): schools attended, dates, degrees/certificates received.
8. What are your career goals?
9. List national, state and/or local activities involving documents.
10. For what purposes do you wish to use this grant?
11. How do you feel you will benefit from this grant?
12. What is your proposed method of reporting the results of your grant? (eg. periodical article, or reading a paper at a meeting)
13. Provide two letters of recommendation for this application. These letters must be submitted to the Chair of the ALA/GODORT Awards Committee.
14. Signify your agreement to the following statement by signing and dating your name in the space provided. Be sure to include this sheet with your application.

"If I receive a grant, I shall prepare a brief report on the results of the grant project for the ALA/GODORT Awards Committee. Also, if I receive a grant, and I cannot use the grant for any reason, I shall return the grant money to the Chair of the ALA/GODORT Awards Committee."

 applicant's signature and date

Please mail this original form, five photocopies of all application information, and the 2 letters of recommendation to the GODORT Awards Committee Chair.

Spring 1991 Depository Library Council Meeting

Boston, MA *** April 17-19, 1991

Summary

Wednesday, April 17

DLC Chair David Cobb (U of Illinois) convened the meetings on April 17, 1991. Approximately 150 people were in attendance. David introduced Council members: Anne Diamond (Library of Michigan); Robert Dugan (Georgetown U); Juli Hinz (U of Utah); Erminio D'Onofrio (New York Public); Chris Kitchens (Broward County); Janet Fisher (Arizona Dept. of Library, Archives and Public Records); Teresa Marquez, (U of New Mexico); B.J. Swartz (UMDNJ and Coriell Research Library); Sioux Plummer (Alaska Dept of Administration); Robert Oakley (Georgetown Law Library); Sandy Morton (SLA); Mark Vonderhaar (CIS); Gary Cornwell (U of Florida); Susan Tulis (U of Virginia Law Library).

Robert W. Houk, Public Printer of the United States. [The full text of Mr. Houk's remarks were published in Administrative Notes, v.12, #11, May 15, 1991]. Mr. Houk began his third DLC meeting since taking office by again recognizing the interest of the depository library community in Council's activities. He then introduced new GPO staff: Nancy Guiden, Director of Congressional, Legislative and Public Affairs; Judy Russell, Director of Information Dissemination Policy, a new position to advise in determining GPO's role in the execution of federal information policy; Wayne Kelley, new Superintendent of Documents. Mr. Kelley joined GPO April 15, 1991, following a career of more than 20 years as manager, editor and publisher of the Congressional Quarterly.

Mr. Houk summarized GPO's activities in recent months.

GPO's annual report for FY 1990 will be published soon. It reports that a total of 26.9 million copies of approximately 69,000 titles were distributed in 1990. GPO continues to monitor the electronic pilot projects.

In January, 1990, GPO testified in hearings before the JCP on progress made in addressing the recommendations of the GAO in its September, 1990, report on the management of GPO, and to discuss steps to improve the delivery of Congressional information products. During the hearing, GPO presented two action plans to JCP - one to implement the GAO's recommendations, and the other to make operational and procedural improvements for Congressional printing operations to ensure timely delivery of Congressional products in the future.

On April 25, 1991, the JCP will be convening public hearings entitled, "Government Information as a Public Asset: How Is and How Should Information Be Shared with the American People."

Mr. Houk met with Mr. James Love, an associate of Ralph Nader, to discuss a proposal for GPO to provide a "window" to government electronic information

products and services.

Appropriations. In October, 1990, GPO gained Congressional approval to distribute paper copies of the bound Congressional Record to regional depositories and one depository in each state without a regional. Congress also approved the plan to restore distribution of paper copies of Foreign Relations of the United States on a dual format basis.

The failure of the Bates and Paperwork Reduction Act bills to pass before the end of the last Congress has not dissuaded GPO from continuing to make progress on the inclusion of electronic publications in the Depository Library Program (DLP).

GPO has launched a cooperative effort with NTIS to devise joint plans for improving the delivery of government information products and services to the public. They've established an interagency agreement for a demonstration project for the procurement of microfiche conversion services involving approximately 100 titles disseminated to international exchange libraries. They have also talked about selling certain NTIS publications through GPO's bookstores. Another area of exploration is the feasibility of having out-of-print GPO sales publications available through NTIS.

GPO will have a presence at the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science in July. Mr. Houk will be a participant in a panel discussing the future of Federal Information policy--called the "Great Debate" (July 12). Mr. Houk will also participate in an hour long television program being prepared by the USIA on Thursday, July 11, to discuss government information dissemination issues.

Revision of OMB Circular A-130. GPO has contacted OMB to signal the intent to participate in the comment and review process for upcoming revisions.

There was considerable discussion on cost-sharing at the fall 1990 Council meetings. At the request of Council, Mr. Houk asked GPO General Counsel for an opinion on whether it is permissible under existing law for depository libraries to impose user fees for government information

GPO General Counsel found that depository libraries are prohibited under existing law from charging the public for obtaining government information supplied through the DLP. This prohibition extends to both ink on paper publications and publications in electronic format.

distributed in electronic formats through the DLP. GPO General Counsel found that depository libraries are prohibited under existing law from charging the public for obtaining government information supplied through the DLP. This prohibition extends to both ink on paper publications and publications in electronic format. Houk also asked the General Counsel whether the federal government has any responsibility under existing law to pay the costs associated with accessing electronic information provided through the DLP, and if so, whether such costs may be shared with depository libraries. The law requires the federal government to fund electronic access for depository libraries to the extent that sufficient funds are available to GPO and the publishing agencies. Concerning GPO's role in electronic dissemination, the

opinion states that GPO is responsible, within the limits of available appropriations and other programmatic considerations, for the costs of conveying the information to the depository libraries. Mr. Houk wishes to use this key opinion as a framework within which the future of public access to government information in electronic formats through the DLP must be worked out.

Improving Interaction With Depository Library Community. A final important issue that Mr. Houk discussed was the future of the Depository Library Program and the advisory role of Depository Library Council. He expressed his unhappiness with the current pattern of the DLC meetings and lack of sufficient opportunity for inquiry, discussion and the focus necessary to answer the challenges confronting the program with new information technologies and fiscal constraints. Mr. Houk would like to improve the advisory capacity of the Council. A new kind of meeting structure was suggested. There will be more working meetings where Council members assist GPO in defining and focusing the policy issues confronting the DLP, to critique policy options as they are developed and to review and evaluate the implementation of those options. An annual Depository Library Conference will be devoted to information exchange and interaction, with agendas featuring briefings and updates by GPO officials, representatives of Congress and federal publishing agencies and other members of the government information community.

Additional opportunities for interaction will come from increased GPO participation in national library organization meetings as well as state and regional meetings.

Public Printer Houk concluded by stating what he "devised for the Depository Library Council will give us a new and strengthened capability to work together to re-invigorate the process of the Depository Library Council--to walk together forward toward the resolution of the complex and fundamental issues confronting us--and to realize and achieve together the benefits that will accrue to all of us as a result of these measures."

Superintendent of Documents Wayne P. Kelley, Jr. Mr. Houk introduced Wayne Kelley, who spoke briefly to the group. He stated his belief that quality libraries are the cornerstone of quality education and play a key role in the economic health and general quality of life in America. He shares Houk's commitment that the government should better meet the information needs of the American people.

Arthur Curley, Director, Boston Public Library. Mr. Curley welcomed all to Boston. He acknowledged that the issues surrounding the Depository Library Program, government information policy and access to all information are among the most important facing our profession. Access to information is fundamental to our way of life in this society.

Nancy Guiden, GPO Director of Congressional, Legislative and Public Affairs. Ms. Guiden gave a legislative update. Rep. Charles Rose from North Carolina, new Chair of the JCP, is planning on holding six JCP oversight hearings during this Congress. The

first, to take place on April 25, 1991, will be entitled, "Government Information as a Public Asset; How Is and How Should Information Be Shared With the American People?" Depository librarians, government information users, government agencies and the Public Printer will testify before the Committee. Another future hearing will look at GPO and its preparation for the 21st century.

GPO is responding to the government demands for using recycled and alkaline paper with a number of significant actions. For over a year, GPO has been following the recycled paper guidelines issued by the EPA pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. GPO's plan, "Use of Alkaline Paper in Government Printing," will be fully implemented in 1991. This year, 64% of all paper purchased by the GPO will be acid free. Public Law 101-423 established a national policy on permanent paper. This law, known as the Pell Resolution, created a working group of representatives from the JCP, GPO, the Library of Congress and the National Archives. The group will monitor the law and establish a time table for compliance with the requirements of the law.

GPO is gathering broad input related to clarifying and modernizing Title 44. At this point, no one in Congress has come forth with support, and the likelihood of legislation being proposed in this congress is unknown. GPO will continue to craft a bill to modernize Title 44. It is unknown whether or not a new Paperwork Reduction Act bill will be introduced. Senator Gore has introduced S. 272, "The High Performance Computing Act of 1991," which would create a national research and education computer network known as NREN. GPO may have an interest as a potential participant in access to NREN for depository libraries. GPO recently met with representatives of ALA to discuss the "Information Dissemination Equity Act" (IDEA). This would create a GPO managed network of access to electronic government information. GPO budget requests to Congressional appropriations committees included money for bound Congressional Records and CD-ROM development. GPO budget requests: \$2.5 million for mastering of CD-ROM format of the CR for years 1986-92; \$22.6 million for distribution of publications to depositories; \$2.8 million for cataloging and indexing; \$978,000 for distribution of publications to international exchange libraries; \$926,000 for by law distribution of publications.

Jack Sulzer (Penn State), 1991-92 ALA GODORT Chair, Update on GODORT Activities. The GODORT National Action Alert Network (NAAN) has been active recently in support of GPO appropriations requests. GODORT will carefully consider the terms of OMB's reissue of OMB Circular A-130 in such specific areas as the definitions of information products and information services. GODORT has written Librarian of Congress James Billington about distribution of CRS publications and other Library of Congress materials in the depository library system. The Federal Documents Task Force has contacted Phyllis Christianson, Director of the GAO Library, about distribution of GAO "blue cover reports" missed in the DLP back to 1974.

GODORT recently published a position paper on NREN. It calls for linking of depository libraries under GPO directly to agency databases through NREN. The report was done by Herb Summers (Yale), Michele Ruhlin (Rutgers) and Judith Rowe (Princeton).

A GODORT prepared position paper for the White House Conference was distributed to the 50 states.

Some of the topics for ALA Atlanta will be NREN, OMB A-130, cost sharing, GPO window for access to electronic information, and development of the DLP. Programs will cover loading of Marcive tapes; "Hidden Treasures" (documents in the arts and humanities); Europe '92.

Joe McClane, Chief, LPS Depository Services, Depository Services Update. [See Administrative Notes, v.12, #12, (5/31/91)] for the complete text of Mr. McClane's remarks). Mr. McClane acknowledged that documents librarians have been asked to complete an increasing number of depository related surveys this year. A condition known as "survey fatigue" may be setting in, characterized by minimum or no response. Poor responses to surveys do not provide GPO with adequate feedback about questions related to the DLP. GPO and other agencies are making important decisions about the future of the Program. Information gathered should reflect concerns and conditions in all libraries.

Mr. McClane gave an overview of GPO "Program Support," those activities that enhance the FDLP. Three main areas include:

1. **Inspections.** The government has a strong proprietary interest in the housing and maintenance of government property in depository libraries as well as guaranteeing and ensuring that free access to government information is provided through the DLP. The database PAMALA (Profile, Administration, Management, and Library Analysis) can be used to develop profiles of libraries in the program. Libraries are now provided with information needed to do a pre-inspection self-survey. Post inspection reporting between libraries and GPO deal with specific problems.
2. **Communication.** GPO has worked in the past year to improve communication. Depository libraries can fax claims. Administrative Notes is more timely, informative and attractive. Improved and more user friendly formats of GPO publications like Instructions and Manual are being investigated.
3. **Education.** The 4th Interagency Seminar will occur later this month in Washington, D.C. Increased presence at state and local professional meetings will increase GPO visibility and communication. Inspections provide an opportunity for GPO staff to participate in local workshops.

Improved program support should help make a more effective DLP.

Bonnie Trivizas, Director, GPO Library Programs Service. Ms. Trivizas focused her remarks on issues facing the DLP. LPS has started to build a new framework for facing the challenges of the DLP and finding answers to issues and questions.

Ms. Trivizas began by reviewing the basics of the DLP. The program provides the mechanism by which government publications are made available to the public through depository libraries. Other than the exceptions of classified, administrative and cooperative publications as outlined in Title 44, there are no limitations on publications included in the program. It is all inclusive in terms of subject matter and types of publications. It is the mother information dissemination program - the first, the oldest, the largest. The existence of other dissemination programs established later and operated on narrower scopes have neither diminished nor replaced the existence of the DLP.

Despite its broad focus, the DLP does have limitations. It was never intended and has never been operated to meet the totality of information needs of depository libraries and their users. Only one copy of a publication is made available to libraries. Needs for additional copies or formats must be met through other sources. Section 1914 of Title 44 allows for some discretion in determining what titles will be distributed to libraries. Publications are not produced specifically or solely for depository libraries but to fulfill agency missions.

Ideally an end user should receive the same caliber of service and the same freedom of access in any depository library.

Ms. Trivizas then discussed the concept of "equity" and how it plays out in the DLP. Equity plays out in two contexts: equity of delivery (describes

GPO's obligation to make publications equally available to all depositories through a mechanisms and procedures for selection and delivery); equity of service (relationship between depository library and its patrons, the levels of service available to a patron using a depository library). Ideally an end user should receive the same caliber of service and the same freedom of access in any depository library. We know that is not the case due to differences in resources available in depositories to fund space, staff, equipment, etc. The goal of equity in service has never been met. Just as the micropublishing program of the '70's created inequities due to uneven availability of proper equipment, electronic products create new inequities in service.

Related to this, questions concerning the concept of GPO compensation are emerging. Ms. Trivizas theorized that GPO compensation is being requested to balance out the differences in library inability to acquire and utilize electronic formats. There are unresolved questions about GPO's ability to or the appropriateness of compensating for variations in the libraries and the products. System-wide, the community is requiring GPO to make information available in multiple formats to compensate for differences in libraries' capabilities. The appropriateness of GPO supplementing agency products or compensating for the widespread differences in software and user support in electronic products is not yet known. Ms. Trivizas suggested that we consider these concepts (equity of delivery, equity of service and the question of GPO compensation) in future discussions of planning for the Depository Library Program.

Gil Baldwin, Chief, LPS Library Division, Cataloging Update. Mr. Baldwin gave the cataloging update for Laurie Hall, new Chief of the Cataloging Branch. GPO currently

has 21 catalogers, five hired in FY 1990. Two specialize in cataloging maps, three specialize in serials and five are assigned to the abridged cataloging project. The other 11 catalog monographs and audiovisual materials. Two new specialists position have been added to the Branch: one responsible for descriptive cataloging policy and documentation, and one responsible for computer needs, statistics and training functions. One cataloger will assist with the depository electronic bulletin board project.

LPS cataloged 15,704 items in the first six months of FY 1991, a 39% increase over the same period in 1990. A cataloging backlog of some 11,000 titles still exists due to the microfiche processing backlog and increased processing of paper shipments by the Depository Distribution Division. The productivity increases were due largely to the success of the abridged cataloging project and completed training of new personnel hired last year.

GPO catalogers are now cataloging on the new OCLC PRISM system. They are hopeful that PRISM will increase productivity and enhance the quality of cataloging. New state-of-the-art 386 computers are being procured for the catalogers.

The abridged method for cataloging is being used for the lower priority items in the backlog. From the beginning of the project in June, 1990, to April 1, the abridged cataloging team has prepared over 5,294 records. ERIC microfiche were recently included as a category of materials to receive abridged cataloging.

The Cataloging Branch currently participates in several prominent cooperative projects with the Library of Congress. GPO is a NACO library, an LSP participant, a member of CONSER, and a cooperative Subject Cataloging Project participant. GPO will soon be embarking on a new cooperative project with DOE. DOE has converted its COSATI format cataloging records to a MARC-like format. GPO will be studying the feasibility of using the MARC-like records provided by DOE to produce bibliographic control tools to distribute to depository libraries.

In October, 1990, the Depository Library Council recommended that GPO investigate the possibility of issuing the annual or the 1986-90 cumulated MC indexes in CD-ROM. An agency-wide Monthly Catalog CD-ROM Task Force was formed and has been developing a cost-benefit analysis of current and possible formats for the Monthly Catalog. Five product options are being evaluated - the current formats of paper, microfiche and the GPO cataloging tape as well as two additional formats - CD-ROM and online. The task force is now in the process of gathering cost data for the five options and will be completing the study and making its recommendations to GPO management before the end of the fiscal year.

Last summer GPO announced the implementation of the improved format for the GPO cataloging tapes. The tapes can be distributed to the Library of Congress and the end user in a more timely manner because the new tape process circumvents the paper Monthly Catalog processing cycle. Availability records have been eliminated for serials and multi-part titles. They contain changes, corrections and updates to all GPO cataloging records. The process for the printed Monthly Catalog remains the same and there will be no changes in the printed versions.

After so painstakingly removing availability records from the tapes, GPO has been getting mixed feedback on the disappearance of these records. Some libraries are now saying they want them. LC is preparing specifications to allow for GPO tapes to contain all types of cataloging records so that products could be tailored for all customer profiles.

Jane Bartlett, Manager, LPS Information Technology Program, ITP Update. [See Administrative Notes, v.12, #12 (5/31/91) for the complete text of Ms. Bartlett's remarks]. Ms. Bartlett first acknowledged that many issues related to the dissemination of electronic government information are being addressed throughout GPO. These include managing telecommunication activities such as bulletin boards, establishing minimum standards for depositories, developing training programs for depository librarians, assisting with LPS office automation, proposing legislation and the work on setting of industry and government standards.

While others in GPO have been working on the above, the ITP has been involved in the following areas of operation for the past several months: completing and evaluating the pilot projects, helping LPS develop a framework and strategies for incorporating electronic information products within the resources allocated, and serving as a depository library contact/support point for management and service questions surrounding federal electronic information dissemination.

Ms. Bartlett discussed three main areas of ITP involvement: the pilot projects; the "technology tea" survey and results; and issues related to the acquisition of more electronic products in the Program.

Pilot Projects. It has been less than two years since the first of the pilots was launched. At the end of July of 1991, GPO will have completed all five electronic dissemination demonstrations. If all goes as planned, the pilot project analysis reports should go to the Public Printer at the beginning of the federal 1992 fiscal year.

DOE. The first part of this project involves providing test libraries online access to a previously unavailable DOE bibliographic database. Seventeen libraries began searching the database on February 1, 1991. This part of the test will measure whether enhanced bibliographic access increases use of energy report literature; the use of a gateway between DOE's database and DIALOG; a COSATI to MARC-like conversion utility for local online catalogs. A second part of the project will be a technology assessment to determine whether there is some technology that would be more acceptable and cost-effective than the currently distributed microfiche. This is the only one of the five pilot studies managed by the agency rather than GPO. DOE will be evaluating the project by means of a survey instrument.

CR. A two-disk set of the CR in CD-ROM was distributed to all federal depositories in December, 1990. It is interesting to note that of the 1000 libraries returning a survey postcard included with the shipment, nearly 74% indicated that their libraries had CD-ROM equipment. This is a substantial increase over the 40% that the GAO found in 1988. Although the test period was extended an additional month,

evaluation returns to the GAO, the GPO's technical advisors in these projects, are less than half of what is needed to meet GAO standards for sufficient data. All libraries were encouraged to return evaluation forms.

EBB. One hundred test site libraries were selected from the 361 applicants. This test is over and the period of analysis has begun. GPO has also experienced some trouble in getting returns from this test group. Preliminary data: 93 of the 100 test libraries dialed up the EBB at some time during the seven month trial; there were over 3200 recorded sessions by the depositories; some used EBB more than one hundred times; others only once; the average number of sessions per test site averaged about five; regionals used the system more than selectives; the highest average use per month of EBB was by libraries in the Mountain Time Zone; large libraries had a higher number of sessions per month than small libraries; public libraries used the system more than academics, with the exception of the months of November and December.

EPA. The CD-ROM TRI was distributed to 555 libraries in June, 1990. Some of the libraries have been asked to conduct a one-month usage survey. Libraries are encouraged to report back non-usage (for whatever reason) as well as usage.

Census Test Disk #2. This project, the first of the GPO pilots, has never been evaluated. GPO is planning to do a survey to assess depository reaction to all of the Census CD-ROMS, not just Test Disk 2. The survey will ask for feedback on user satisfaction with the structure of the data on the disc, the public domain software that accompanied the discs, the documentation, as well as the training and user support provided by Census. In May and June of this year, a randomly-selected representative group of depositories will be asked to measure usage and reaction to the Census disks in their collections.

Technology Tea. At last fall's DLC meetings, there was an open meeting to elicit constructive, realistic and achievable comments that would help LPS develop guidelines for the selection and distribution of electronic products through the DLP. Because of the time of day and the subject matter, the Electronic Acquisitions and Dissemination Survey came to be known as the "technology tea." Following the Council meetings, the survey was published in Administrative Notes (December 30th), inviting the depository library community as a whole to provide their input. Three hundred librarians provided thoughtful responses to the questions in the survey. The ten scenarios in the survey reflected actual dissemination decisions that LPS has faced.

Issue #1 asked if LPS should distribute data in electronic format without providing access software. Nearly 80% of respondents said "yes." Most popular comments were: libraries wanted to be able to choose such titles through special surveys; GPO or the federal government needs to set standards for structuring data on CD-ROMs and for search and retrieval software, so that libraries and the public do not have to learn so many search strategies and invest in multiple software packages; agencies should be discouraged from disseminating discs without software.

Issue #2 asked for libraries to consider problems from downloading documentation from CD-ROMs or diskettes, rather than receiving a paper copy. Most libraries mentioned such problems as not having enough equipment or disk space to do so, burden of staff time, expense for paper, and demands on the equipment that such an activity would entail.

Issue #3 asked libraries to select a preferred option for providing a quick count for copies to agencies willing to provide electronic products. Libraries responded with a preference for a "miscellaneous electronics product" item number for each department or major agency.

Issue #4 asked libraries if they were interested in receiving paper documentation when the electronic files would not be provided through the DLP. 46% said they would like the documentation, many of whom would use the documentation for referral or purchasing purposes.

Issue #5 asked what role LPS should play in the acquisitions and distribution of public domain software that was not distributed with the original electronic data disk. More than half the libraries responding felt that LPS was obligated to seek out and distribute all editions of public domain software as developed; something less than half would be satisfied if LPS could help them to know where they could get it.

Issue #6 asked if libraries would be interested in receiving prototype disks developed by agencies. 61.7% said they would, especially if they could select the disks. Some depositories felt they would like to be part of the product development process.

Issue #7 assumed that some government information is prepared for dissemination in a variety of formats, but LPS must make a decision to distribute that information in only one format. Respondents ranked the criteria for decision-making in this order: efficiency of end-user searching, timeliness, archivability, economy for the LPS and compactness. Many noted that the criteria really depends on the content of the file.

Issue #8 asked if LPS should develop criteria for determining when the impact of dissemination of an electronic product or file would have a severe negative affect on the overall budget for the Program. In general, many felt that there should be criteria and that LPS, or LPS in conjunction with Depository Library Council or the library community, should develop those criteria. Product value and ease of use were two of the chief criteria mentioned.

Issue #9 asked whether LPS should disseminate disks with shareware on them and how best to notify the libraries of this software. 61% thought that LPS should distribute those disks. Many said that GPO should pay the license fee. Existing mechanisms, like the shipping list, were recommended by most for notification of libraries.

Issue #10 asked if it would be a problem for the libraries of LPS distributed the individual parts of an electronic set (paper documentation, CD-ROM disks, floppy

diskettes, etc.) separately as they were received in LPS, rather than holding them at GPO until complete. Nearly 60% of the libraries responding preferred that GPO hold the pieces of the electronic set until complete.

Ms. Bartlett added that the survey results provide GPO with valuable information that will help in decision-making, but do not obligate them to carry out the desires of the respondents.

Acquisitions. Ms. Bartlett addressed the question of what GPO or LPS or the ITP are doing to acquire more electronic government information for the Depository Library Program. Responses to the survey questions above and frequent telephone contacts with librarians in the field convey anxiety about the amount of federal government information in electronic format that is not being distributed through the DLP. There has been much concern expressed that GPO is "outside the loop" in the area of dissemination of this growing information format.

GPO is trying to come to grips with the situation. Operationally, "normalization" procedures have been set up. Rather than specializing in the acquisition of electronic products, Sheila McGarr and Ms. Bartlett have been developing procedures for LPS acquisitions specialists to incorporate electronic acquisitions into their existing routines. Such sources as Government Publications News, Federal Computer Weekly, and CD-ROM End-User are monitored to identify agency electronic projects. GPO has attended Special Interest Group for CD-ROM Applications and Technology (SIGCAT) meetings to interface with agency representatives. Some new titles entering the Program include DMA's "Digital Charting of the World", the USGS "Digital Data series", and probably, the Social Security Administration's "POMS" manual.

New information technologies have created new challenges for GPO. With paper there was a government consensus that agencies were obligated to go through GPO for their printing needs or get a waiver to do otherwise. With electronic information, even though GPO and JCP maintain that the intent of Title 44 applies to electronic government information, the government-wide consensus is not there. Production of offline products like CD-ROMs is not centralized in one agency, so the opportunities to "ride" agencies production are not available if the agency does not go through GPO's services. Not all agencies are like Census in its interest in the Depository Library Program and its broad dissemination mechanism. Some agencies might not know about the DLP and its advantage in providing widespread distribution of valuable government information. Some agencies may not be able to provide user support such as customer service lines and staff to provide answers to questions, training courses and documentation.

We can all help with outreach and marketing about the value of the Depository Library Program. Ms. Bartlett urged that we look at what we can all do to give the DLP credibility and provide compelling reasons why an agency would want to provide access to its information through the Program. Marketing GPO positively rather than sending threatening or highly critical letters could be more productive in winning the collaboration of agencies. Disincentives need to be overcome by incentives. Libraries are laboratories where compelling evidence can be gathered to convince agencies of the

incentives of using the Program. We should work together to build a new consensus that the Federal Depository Library Program is a desirable mechanism for federal information dissemination.

Brian Kahin, Harvard University: NREN - Its Potentials & Limitations for Libraries.

There is an important correlation between the proposed NREN and the DLP. Both are federal/state/local level infrastructures for information dissemination. The DLP is everywhere, as are the growing networks that would support NREN.

What is the Internet? It can be defined as the worldwide aggregation of inter-operating TCP/IP-based networks. The Internet evolved out of the old Arpanet. Internet has evolved from discipline specific networks such as high

energy physics or computer science towards a more general computer network concept. The vision of the National Research Network in 1988 became the National Research and Education Network in 1989. This is further developing into the notion of a generalized NREN, the information infrastructure of the future, where there are no limitations in use and it is open to everyone like the telephone system of today.

What is the NREN? It's a very ambitious and complex program for developing our information infrastructure over the next decade.

The present structure of the Internet is built on tiers. There are state networks at several different levels. Some qualify as regional networks because they are attached directly to the NSFNET. NSF provides funding for the NSFNET, which is the major backbone for the Internet. Other smaller backbones are operated either by agencies or privately. The NSFNET backbone is now operated by Advanced Networking Services, a nonprofit organization formed by IBM, MCI and the State of Michigan through Merit, the Michigan higher education network.

Generally, money passes hands in this system at only one point - between the campus (or industry) level and the regional level. There are no variable costs; no costs based on use. Without variable costs you no longer have the inhibitions on use. You can budget and know what the costs will be per year. It's more equitable because you don't exclude people on the basis of passing the costs on to them. This concept has an important relationship to the cost sharing issue for depository libraries, because in this kind of fixed cost environment, everyone pays their own fixed costs. Everyone pays to get connected to the network. The issue of who pays telecommunication costs disappears. Without variable costs, it doesn't matter who initiates a transaction.

The Internet is used for electronic mail, file posting (and nearly instantaneous delivery), and interactive use (logging into remote and distant computers).

What is the NREN? It's a very ambitious and complex program for developing our information infrastructure over the next decade. It has many dimensions: performance - pushing the technology toward the gigabit network; functionality - what can be done with advanced software, such as parallel processing; connectivity (the one the library

community is most interested in) - adding new users; adding new information resources.

There are many policy issues associated with NREN. The development of the network corresponds with the pressures on information policy we are familiar with. How is FOIA, traditionally reactive and printed record oriented, impacted? How do libraries distinguish themselves from commercial electronic information or document delivery services? This is a difficult question for state university libraries who are charged with providing use of the facilities to all citizens of the state. How do they license electronic information on behalf of all the citizens of the state?

There is a shift from being collection oriented to access oriented. If delivery of information can be from a single source, libraries can become less archive oriented. What does that mean for the DLP? If it is no longer geographically necessary to maintain information in solid form, this suggests a reordering of the DLP so there are one or two regional depository libraries in a particular subject for the whole country. Where does the DLP end and agencies such as NARA and NTIS begin? If you don't have to go through the capital intensive process of printing, what would be the most efficient way to reorganize the dissemination of government information?

How do you capitalize a new information infrastructure? In a nonprofit or government environment in times of fiscal constraint, the resources and mechanisms are lacking. When it's hard to provide the basics, how can libraries and the DLP possibly do strategic planning and developing in this area?

The real challenge for the library community in becoming part of NREN is to understand what it means to function within a generalized information infrastructure, the strategic necessities and the strategic alliances that must be built that are beyond the traditional library constituency.

The library community is not doing enough strategic planning in relationship to the NREN context. The library community has been diligent in championing public access, but through over-reliance on the political system to get things done. Because of political paralysis, this is not fast enough. There is also the common denominator problem - since everyone can't do it, we won't do it.

The real challenge for the library community in becoming part of NREN is to understand what it means to function within a generalized information infrastructure, the strategic necessities and the strategic alliances that must be built that are beyond the traditional library constituency. Libraries should be involved with such things as the Coalition for Network Information, computer centers in higher education and state economic development activities. Information is infrastructure which benefits everyone.

Government Information Issues Round Tables. Council members and participants divided into four groups to discuss four current issues: NREN; restructuring of the DLP; government information formats; cost sharing. Each group was given an issue summary sheet with relevant questions to be addressed during the discussions. Designated discussion leaders reported back to the larger group at the end of the session.

NREN: Jack Sulzer (Penn State) spoke for the NREN group. Can NREN include the entire DLP or will it be limited to the larger academic libraries who are connected by the INTERNET? The physical context (the electronic communications structures and connections) are basically in place. NREN will not create a new network, but will be based on overlaying networks already in place. Large investments have already been made at local levels to make connections into the NSFNET. Any library will be able to connect to the future NREN if willing to pay the cost to connect. The logical context (who will participate, how they will participate and with what relationships and roles, how we deliver access to users) will need to be addressed to answer questions about the role of the NREN for dissemination of government information to DLP. The future role of the GPO in NREN is unknown. Will GPO be an intermediary or will other agencies function in that way? Will GPO play a major role in educating libraries and users? Much needs to happen in the area of educating the library community as well as our users. Some states, such as Colorado, are making great progress in developing local networks to connect to the larger networks.

Key players in planning for the future DLP include everyone: GPO, depository librarians, DLC, GODORT, library users, federal and private publishers.

Restructuring of the DLP: Tom Anderson (California State Library) and Steve Hayes (Notre Dame) reported for this group. Restructuring of the DLP requires a look at the goals of the program. A clarification of Title 44 and the questions related to economics and funding of the Program is still needed. How well is the present system working? There is feeling that it is inefficient and inequitable now. A "super-regional" system would coordinate the efforts and services of several regionals working together. The ARL model described in its Technology and U.S. Government Information Policy, Catalysts for New Partnerships, calls for three levels of libraries working together to provide basic service, intermediate service, and full service. There will still need to be more than one national collection to meet the needs of information users in this country. There will still need to be several regional, complete collections throughout the country. There is a disparity among regionals and services they can provide. Key players in planning for the future DLP include everyone: GPO, depository librarians, DLC, GODORT, library users, federal and private publishers.

Electronic information technologies will play a significant role in plans for restructuring. Training needs are and will continue to be great. Who should do training? GPO could play a training coordinating role. Basic level software resident with the information product is wanted. Agencies should be responsible for providing both the information and the software necessary to access and manipulate the data.

Formats: Sally Holterhoff (Valparaiso University) reported from the Formats group. CD-ROM was the central focus. They shared ideas on how to cope with the influx of CD-ROMs, technical aspects (loading machines), and the reference/service use of the information. One library introduces new products at regular staff meetings; some libraries lack the basic equipment and software; selective housing is one way libraries are dealing with these products; SIGCAT is looking at standards for software; GPO could

talk to agency customers about the need for standardization. Who is responsible for user support: the developing agency; GPO; libraries and users themselves? Fugitive electronic information is another concern as well as equipment. Sharing of information in Administrative Notes "electronic corner" will help everyone.

Cost-sharing: Diane Garner represented the cost-sharing discussions. Costs for equipment, staff training and supplies are similar to costs libraries have always shared for providing access to information in paper and microformats. Telecommunications and database time costs are different and cause concern among librarians. Software costs for CD-ROM present questions and concerns. With the exception of the DOE project, libraries have not yet had to face paying telecommunications and database costs for information available through the DLP. Some suggestions: when we are dealing with online information, GPO should serve as a central broker. Libraries should not have to deal directly with all agencies. Of course, unlimited free time is the ideal. Beyond that, some free time in agency databases is desirable, to be divided equally among the libraries in the DLP. After free time is used, libraries would have to pay. Special rates negotiated by GPO on our behalf, would help libraries continue to provide access after free time is gone. One flat fee without separate costs for telecommunications, database access, downloading, citation printing was suggested as a way to help libraries have predictable costs. Trying to distinguish "basic" vs. "non-basic" information sources depends on the users and information needs at the local level. Flexibility and choices in formats are needed. User charges will add to the already present inequities in the program which now result from uneven availability of equipment and expertise.

Thursday, April 18

Sheila McGarr, Chief, LPS Depository Administration Branch and Dave Brown, LPS Special Projects Manager, Fugitive Documents. Ms. McGarr and Mr. Brown presented a range of fugitive documents problems and possible reasons through imaginary telephone conversations with depository librarians who called to report specific types of fugitive problems. [See Administrative Notes, v. 12, #11 (5/15/91) for the complete text of their program].

"Fugitive documents" were defined as any government information product produced in any format within the scope of the Federal Depository Library Program but not distributed to depository libraries for whatever reason. No one - not the GPO, JCP, or the OMB - can make an educated guess as to how many information products are issued annually by the federal government.

It is important to remember that if a product is produced by or procured through the GPO, the originating agency is not responsible for the printing and binding costs, floppy disk reproduction or CD-ROM pressing, when it applies to depository copies. However, if the agency produced the document itself, or if it is included in a government contract or grant, or if it is reproduced on duplication equipment, then the agency must pay the costs of depository copies.

There are many reasons why government publications become fugitives. The

following problems can result in fugitives: the agency does not provide adequate information on its original requisition to enable GPO to correctly identify the classification and item numbers, thus causing the wrong number of depository library copies to be ordered; GPO does not properly order the correct number of depository copies due to misidentification or misclassification; a contractor does not ship the correct total on the order or mis-ships; an agency uses a direct deal contract to prepare its own print orders and fails to include the required depository copies; there is disagreement within the federal government over whether electronic products come under the purview of Title 44, causing a problem with acquiring and distributing these products to depositories; there is no way to track all government information products, so when depositories do not receive the documents due them, the only way GPO finds out about it is from informal discovery which takes time to correct; at GPO, there is a lack of external and internal coordination, resulting in delays in depository distribution.

Here are scenarios illustrating the situations above, with actions being taken by GPO to remedy the problems.

A library gets an EPA publication from a mailing list rather than through the DLP.

Library should photocopy cover, title page and imprint line for LPS. LPS determines if publication was produced through GPO. In this case, the publication came from an EPA regional office that used a GPO regional printing procurement office; EPA prepared its own print orders; text went directly to contractor; GPO never got depository copies.

What is being done: LPS will sent a Publication Request form (which is currently being improved and revised) to agency with copy to JCP. After 30 days, a second copy of Publication Request goes to agency head accompanied by letter from Public Printer. Again, copies of all communications go to Chair of JCP. Regardless of how error occurred, the publication will be reprinted or microfiched unless it falls under one of the three exemptions of being strictly administrative, restricted because of national security or a cooperative publication.

Publications appear in PRF without SuDocs numbers; publications appear in PRF but are not in depository libraries.

Through error, LPS may not have received copies of the sales publications or SuDocs numbers simply were not entered.

LPS received two copies for an item survey. The process of surveying results in delayed distribution. If the format is to be microfiche, it requires format conversion, causing further delay.

Perhaps copies were never ordered for depositories because the agency or GPO failed to recognize that they are within scope of DLP.

GPO may not have received "Notification of Intent to Publish" from ordering agency, meaning they could not order depository copies at all.

An agency may supply copies of a publication to GPO Sales but none for depositories due to an unawareness of the statutory requirement for depository copies.

What is being done: Acquisitions and Classification Section is using publications sent from Laurel warehouse as a double check and as camera copy for reprinting or converting to fiche. A revised SF-1 (the basic Printing and Binding Requisition) will include some features of the "Notification of Intent to Publish." A task force of the Interagency Council on Printing and Publishing Services is developing a booklet describing federal publishing services to include a section on the Federal Depository Library Program. The Guidelines for the Provision of Government Publications For Depository Library Distribution was sent to agency printing officers last summer. It is being disseminated as widely as possible. If necessary, LPS will buy a copy of each publication, classify it and distribute it in either paper or microfiche.

Libraries receive rainchecks for GPO printed publications.

An agency may send an SF-1 when a project is assigned rather than when the final report is ready to print. During the intermediate period of time, the depository order quantity may change.

Rainchecks increase after the annual item selection update cycle due to the nearly 100,000 item number changes each year. Agencies may continue to provide quantities from older print orders.

What is being done: Customer Service contacts the agency printing officer about updated counts. Recently, Customer Service has begun entering depository item number and order counts into the Procurement Information and Control System (PICS), which is for work contracted outside of GPO, or the Production Estimating and Planning System (PEPS), which is for internal GPO production. Regional Printing Procurement Offices will start doing the same thing soon. If the order from a contractor comes in short, GPO refuses delivery up front, or accepts shipment and prepares a Notice of Quality Defect for a record of contractor non-compliance.

Certain publications from the Library of Congress and the National Archives are not distributed by GPO.

Some of these publications are published using trust funds, therefore not within the scope of the DLP by virtue of Title 44, Section 1901 (not published at government expense or as required by law). Some publications are cooperative and excluded by virtue of Title 44, Section 1903.

Several federal government CD-ROMs are not in the depository program.

What is being done: Federal agencies do not recognize the requirement under Title 44 to supply their electronic publications to the FDLDP. GPO is working to raise the visibility of the program within the federal community. Since 1989, there has been steady growth in the number of CD-ROM and floppy diskettes made available to

depositories. As GPO becomes aware of new products not in the program, they will attempt to acquire them.

Gil Baldwin, Chief, LPS Library Division, Automation Update. [See Administrative Notes, v. 12, #12 (5/31/91) for the complete text of Mr. Baldwin's remarks]. Mr. Baldwin reviewed the six basic functions which LPS must accomplish to administer the FDLDP. These include the basic technical processing functions, which are the acquisition, classification, format conversion, distribution and cataloging of publications. The sixth functional area is that of program administration, consisting of library inspections, designation and termination of depositories, and continuing education. All LPS activities are interrelated and share information and data with each other.

Many of the same issues which have affected libraries, industry and academic settings have been felt in GPO. These movements include the decentralization of computer power from the mainframes to users' desks, and the trend of computer linkage and networking. A look back five years ago at GPO finds most day-to-day activities to be manual processes with a few automated applications which are mainframe-based and operated by GPO's Data Systems Service. LPS had three systems, including the Depository Distribution Information System (DDIS), which keeps track of item numbers, class stems, library address data, and library selections. The Lighted Bin System, run on a minicomputer, was just one year old. The Cataloging Branch used OCLC on a regular basis and managed the mainframe-based Monthly Catalog production system. None of the LPS staff had personal computers or any real computer skills or background.

Today, LPS has about 50 personal computers (IBM PC-XT's, AT's, compatibles and IBM PS's). Slightly over half of these computers are in the cataloging area, used to enter data into OCLC. The staff has a variety of computer skills, ranging from day-to-day operational to programming. The Library Division has a full-time, dedicated Office Automation Specialist. The Cataloging Branch has just established a new position for a systems librarian.

In 1991, LPS still has the same three major systems as in 1986, each showing signs of aging. All three are currently in various stages of the enhancement process. LPS has developed a set of requirements for managing information about publications throughout their LPS processing life cycle, focussing on the need for various units to share information about the publications as they pass through the system.

ACISIS Status. ACISIS development has been underway since 1983. Due to resource problems and shifts in priorities, there have been continual slips in meeting established ACISIS development milestones. Phase 1 (acquisitions and classification subsystems), is now scheduled to be completed by late 1991. Changes in how the ACISIS project is managed in the Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM), should speed up the remainder of system development.

ACISIS will improve the classification process. Replacing the current manual card-file shelf list with an automated file should simply duplicate identification. This will address the problem of assigning two classes to the same publication, or using the same class for

two different titles. It should also help with fugitives by making it easier to proactively identify missed issues of serials.

Lighted Bin System Enhancements. There were problems in the operation of this system in 1990 and again this year. Scrambled wiring connections were the cause of the problem. To correct the problems when cross-wiring occurs, the Depository Distribution Division has been working to establish requirements for an enhancement. LPS recently received a proposal from a vendor to furnish a software enhancement that would provide each zone operator with the capability to compare the lighted bins with the library numbers during the distribution process. This enhancement will probably take place in FY 1992.

DDIS. LPS has modified the annual item selection printout for easier readability and use. Selected item numbers will be followed by a "Y"; non-selected items will be followed by a blank.

Monthly Catalog System/GPO Cataloging Tapes. Revised GPO Cataloging Tapes eliminate item-specific availability records, add correction records when GPO updates its cataloging and include collective records for serials and multipart monographs.

Microcomputer Applications. Generation of the paper shipping lists, the Monthly Catalog list of special materials cataloging, the MoCat corrections file, a claims processing database, Depository Services PAMALA system.

Distribution of ASCII files. LPS has been considering the desirability of distributing some of its administrative and operational data in machine-readable form on diskettes, as generic ASCII or Dbase files. Are depositories ready, willing and able to use the disks?

LPS Standards Development. In the interest of standardizing the PC hardware and software environment in LPS, lists of recommended software packages and a basic PC platform have been developed. Future purchases in LPS are to be consistent with these standards.

LPS LAN Planning. LPS is developing a plan and a budget for a local area network to link its PC's. The LPS LAN should be operational in 1993. Some of the requirements include linking the LAN with the GPO mainframe, the LPS Bulletin Board, Internet or other developing national networks, OCLC, and to provide for remote dial-up access.

Project Hermes/LPS Bulletin Board. Project Hermes (electronic dissemination of Supreme Court opinions) is the first special interest group on the Federal Depository Library Program Bulletin Board System. Dial-up dissemination for Project Hermes was selected because it allows the fullest range of participation in the depository community. It was initiated without significant inroads into the existing FDLP budget. Any library having a microcomputer, modem and telephone can participate in Hermes.

The FDLP/BBS is being initiated on a pilot basis. Phase 1 consists of special interest groups being added to the BBS and will provide program administrative information files for reading or downloading. Other files and formats will include corrections to Monthly

Catalogs in Dbase format, instructions and guidelines, etc. Phase 2 will test an interactive electronic mail system, limited first to regional libraries. Phase 3 will expand the interactive capability to all depositories.

Mr. Baldwin was questioned about GPO's intentions to join Internet through a connection such as Fedlink, which would allow GPO to monitor discussions on GOVDOC-L. Council and the audience supported these suggestions.

Public Printer Robert Houk took a few minutes to recognize the contributions of Dave Brown, who is retiring from GPO on June 1, 1991. He also took this opportunity to thank the senior Council members for their service.

William Sudduth (U of Richmond), Private Academic Libraries in the Depository Library Program. In 1989, Mr. Sudduth conducted a survey of 284 private academic libraries in the DLP. He received responses from 193 libraries, just under 70% of the total. Mr. Sudduth provided data on the following types of characteristics of this special group of depositories: institutional; library; collection; services; equipment; staffing.

Depository Library Program Membership: 25% private academic (excluding federal law and court libraries).

Ten states with most private academic depositories: NY, OH, PA, IL, MA, TX, NC, CA, IN, VA.

Highest degree awarded: 52% (Bachelors); 23% (Doctorate); 18% (Masters); 6% (Professional); 1% (Associates).

FTE enrollment: 65% have 2,500 or less

Religious affiliation: about 60% have religious affiliations

Date of depository designation: 33% designated in 1960s; 53% designated before 1960s; 31% designated before 1910.

Size of library's book collection in volumes: 53% (less than 250,000 volumes); 32% (250,000 - 1,000,000 volumes); 14% (greater than 1,000,000 volumes).

Percentage of items selected: 61% select less than 25% of depository items; 90% select less than 50%; 4% select between 75 and 99%.

Collection available to patrons: 90% all library hours.

Documents reference service available: 86% same as reference.

Documents librarian availability: 46% same as reference; 49% less than reference; 2% none available.

Arrangement of documents collection: 71% SuDocs; 17% LC; 7% Dewey.

Bibliographic access to collections: 99% MC paper; 65% MC CD-ROM; 22% MC online; 33% OCLC; 4% RLIN; 41% card catalog; 20% online catalog.

Bibliographic utility used by the library for cataloging: 83% OCLC; 3% RLIN; 14% other.

Plans for retrospective cataloging project: 13% project in progress; 15% project planned; 69% no project planned; 3% project completed.

Keeps statistics on who uses the depository collection: 41% yes; 59% no.

Statistics kept by depository library: 70% circulation; 35% reference; 22% patron count.

Depository does cooperative collection development: 30% yes; 68% no.

Problems encountered in processing materials: paper claims; shipping lists; classification errors; fiche claims; looseleaf materials.

Paraprofessional support staff: 18% none; 63% one FTE or less; 19% more than one FTE.

Student assistant employees hrs/wk: 8% (none); 28% (10 hr/wk or less); 27% (11-20 hrs/wk); 12% (21-30 hrs/wk); 11% (31-40 hrs/wk); 14% (more than 40 hrs/wk).

Size of documents professional staff (FTE): 81% one FTE or less; 11% one FTE or more.

Patrick McGlammery (U of Connecticut), Parallax: Changes in Cartographic Information. The electronic library has been discussed and worried about for years. Mr. McGlammery talked about a map librarian's understanding of the electronic library and one of his anxieties - data convergence.

Mr. McGlammery described the electronic library as one without walls. It is a permeable information center that supports user access to a variety of information and collections. While libraries have been working to make the walls between the user and library more permeable, the internal organizational walls to categorize materials by format still remain solid. There are libraries for maps, audio and video materials, prints and photographs, and subject areas including social sciences, sciences and humanities.

The true electronic library is one without walls, exterior and interior. The electronic format uses bytes as primary building blocks for information storage, manipulation and display. All types of information - text, software, music, maps, graphics - are written exclusively in "bytean" code. In it's bytean format, information can move freely. It can converge, words can be processed, images can be cut, copied and pasted, numbers can be

crunched. In the map library, electronic media is shaking the foundations of cartographic communication. The ability to refresh the display of map information instantly on a screen will revolutionize the way we think of geographic information.

Information in the analog (ink on paper) form is stored and accessed at particular sites. Maps are housed in map libraries; music and scores in the music library and so on. This information is static and stable.

Information in digital form (a charge on a magnetic medium) can be stored in any number of physical sites and accessed either whole or in part from any number of remote sites. Electronic information is not limited to location restraints. Information can be pulled in or cut out; images can reside with text; files can be appended with ease - data convergence.

Sixteenth century geographers began applying latitude and longitude in order to work out the mathematics of location about 500 years ago. This provided a scheme for supplying a number code for every place on Earth. These numbers lend themselves to the computer environment.

The difficult conceptual part is when the electronic format begins to use multiple files simultaneously. For example, a thematic map that shows total population over 60 years of age in Boston by city block is using the boundary map file that shows the blocks and the demographic file that shows the population. Then overlay outpatient clinics, bus routes, and use of the routes at different times of the day by adding additional files. The result is a multidimensional array of information from files of federal, state, and municipal governments and health care providers. In the electronic medium, in which all information is bytean, information begins to converge. Thinking in terms of "virtual" information replaces thinking in terms of static printed information.

In the map library, virtual information has been a reality for several years. Products like SUPERMAP, Census TIGER map files and other computer-assisted mapping software packages have encouraged map librarians to consider the computer as the future of cartographic communication.

SUPERMAP is the 1980 U.S. Census Summary Tape Files 1a, 1c and 3, the City and County Data Book and boundary files on CD-ROM. It is an environment for extracting, manipulating, exporting and displaying that data as maps and census statistics. It consists of over 350 geographic areas with block group or tract level boundary files. It allows census demographic data to be viewed cartographically. It is an infinite variety of maps. It attempts to provide for the problem of convergence by storing all files on one CD-ROM. It has put TIGER-type files, census data and manipulation software together on one CD-ROM.

TIGER is the product of a decade of cooperation between Census and the USGS. TIGER is a map database of the U.S. at a scale of 1:100,000 with streets, administrative boundaries and address ranges for most of the country. The TIGER files have been distributed as raw data, that is, without software to view or manipulate the data. The data describes points, latitude and longitude points and their associated features. All of

the locations are represented by numbers.

For TIGER to do what SUPERMAP does, it needs to be part of a package. Another part of the package is the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Data convergence is needed.

Computer aided mapping programs are the most potent products in the electronic mapping arena and a solution to data convergence. They are the user's interface to the data. We must be aware that computer-aided mapping is ideally meant to be used by a trained user, not necessarily the typical library user.

Therein lies the need for librarians to evaluate their role. We need to understand this new transformation of information. The primary problem is the convergence of information or data.

Many questions need to be addressed: What are the potential uses of the statistical databases and boundary files? What is the relationship between the map librarian and the social science librarian? the documents librarian? the business librarian? What is the librarian's role in data convergence? What are copyright concerns?

Council Reports. Anne Diamond reported on the revision of the Federal Depository Library Manual. Two sections (public services and maps) will not be revised. Two new sections (preservation and electronic information) are being written. The technical processing section is being greatly expanded to include information on processing new formats as well as how to process in the automated environment. The Manual will be published later this year.

Janet Fisher reported on the Futures Committee. This group was originally formed to study issues raised by the OTA report. The committee prepared issue summary statements and questions for the "Government Information Issues Round Table" discussions on Thursday.

Sandy Morton reported on a survey being prepared by DLC in cooperation with GPO. It will gather information to help determine costs associated with running a depository library. The figures will be helpful in Congressional hearings on appropriations and cost-sharing as well as local planning and budgeting. A pre-survey sample will be conducted first. The survey will be distributed to a sampling of libraries during fall, 1991.

OPEN FORUM

Most of the issues and questions raised during Open Forum involved the Public Printer's proposed reorganization of the Depository Library Council, meeting schedules and communication among DLC, GPO and the depository library community.

Changes in the meeting structure of DLC: what will happen to the annual regional library meetings? Who from GPO will be designated to attend state and local

meetings around the country?

DLC programs should be more focussed to the issues and problems in which Council is expected to be advising on. Concern about holding the Depository Library Conference only in Washington. Holding meetings in other areas will give more people an opportunity to attend, see and interact with GPO staff and will also give the Public Printer an opportunity to see potential Council members.

It is important that the DLC have an opportunity to interact with the rest of the library community. How will interested people from the depository library community be allowed to listen to the proceedings of the fall meetings under the new structure? Participation will be limited due to space, so how will the community be drawn into the deliberations? Council should have an opportunity to help in setting future agendas for meetings.

It is hoped that changes in how Council works and meets will not hinder communication. A "job description" is needed to describe what Council is expected to do and who Council represents. Agendas should go out well in advance so that the library community has an opportunity to feed the Council with input.

Concern was expressed that in tight fiscal times, travel budgets would be cut and DLC sessions would be jeopardized. The GPO inspection team is already short-staffed right now.

If future Depository Library Conferences are held in conjunction with National Library Week, documents librarians may be competing with other staff to attend the spring meeting during the same time as national Legislative Day.

If Open Forum is limited to once a year at the "users' conference," it will limit the opportunity for communication of everyone (DLC, GPO, library community) in one meeting.

Bonnie Trivizas, Director of LPS, responded to the questions and concerns about new directions for DLC.

Communication will be maintained and even increased because, in addition to the annual conference, GPO will enhance its presence in professional organizations, as well as state and local meetings.

Annual conference in Washington - provisions will be made for regional librarians to meet; benefits of having the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. (resources available in Washington, interaction between federal publishers and DLP, etc.) far outweigh the disadvantage of some people not being able to come.

DLC communication with other librarians: Council is urged to use all mechanisms for communication at all times in addition to meetings such as this one.

Mechanism for interested people to observe or participate in the "working sessions"

of DLC: information about the topics for discussion at these meetings will be published in advance in Administrative Notes. Decisions on registration of participants have not yet been made.

"Working sessions" of Council: it is intended that there will be at least two meetings per year of the Council. Council may need to assemble on an ad hoc basis. Meetings will always be open. Council members will always be at the annual conference. There is likely to be another meeting of Council scheduled at that time of the year. A working meeting is a meeting of the Council. Update meetings are not really meetings of the Council because there is so little time for actual Council deliberation. Working sessions will involve DLC and GPO working together at a table with observers around the outside. There should be dialog and in-depth interaction. Reports of Council meetings will be published in Administrative Notes. The annual conference is more of a continuing education/update meeting. Conferences will no doubt deal with certain types of operational problems and questions.

Other issues and questions of Open Forum:

National Center for Health Statistics CD-ROM distributed earlier this year with letter requiring depositories to guard against misuse of confidential information - Is this kind of information product with restrictions in use appropriate for the depository program?

Ms. Judy Russell was asked about her title at GPO (Director, Office of Information Dissemination Policy), and the responsibilities of the new position. Public Printer Houk created the position because he felt he needed someone reporting directly to him to help GPO in dealing with questions, issues and directions for GPO in the area of federal information policy.

Suggestion for upcoming GPO/DLC cost survey: libraries should be given advance warning as to the kinds of information they will be asked to provide so they can accurately collect the data.

The opening paragraph and conclusion of GPO General Counsel's opinion on user fees and cost sharing were read for the audience and the record. It was recommended that the entire opinion be published in Administrative Notes. What follows are the opening and closing sections:

From GPO General Counsel's "Cost Sharing" for the Dissemination of Government Information in Electronic Formats, March 25, 1991.

"This responds to your memorandum to me dated December 19, 1990, in which you raise several issues and questions concerning the legality of "cost sharing" arrangements in connection with the dissemination of Federal Documents through the Depository Library Program. As we understand it, these issues arise primarily in the context of access to online data bases developed and published under the auspices of a particular agency function or program, but also include other forms of

electronic deliverables. Although our response is derived from a thorough analysis of statutory provisions and legislative history, we have also considered the views and opinions of those interested in cost sharing and free access issues, including the discussions and recommendations expressed at the meeting of the Depository Library Council last Fall..."

...Conclusion. "In summary, we have concluded that under existing law, depository library patrons cannot be asked to pay a fee to access Government publications provided through the Depository Library Program. To the extent that depository libraries wish to provide their patrons with Government information which is supplemental to the information furnished through the Program, GPO will not bear that cost.

Furthermore, it is our opinion that when a Federal agency publishes a Government publication exclusively in an electronic format, the agency is responsible for the costs of furnishing access to the data base and GPO is obligated to pay the costs of conveying that Government information to the depository libraries in an electronic format or in such other format(s) as may be produced and made available under the Program. This would include the payment of telecommunication costs for the transmission of online publications when published only in that format. However, such obligation may be limited, and must be viewed in the context of available funds and Program priorities, as determined by the Government Printing Office, the Joint Committee on Printing and the Congressional appropriations committees."

What is GPO doing in the area of access to online databases? GPO will be developing a framework for systematically approaching access to online information sources. Many questions related to costs and other matters still need to be answered.

Concern was expressed about the archival quality of CD-ROM disks. This format will be expensive to replace. We do not know the shelf life of this medium. Will collections on CD-ROM last for future generations as paper volumes have?

What is the relationship between the incoming evaluations of the Congressional Record pilot project and appropriations requests to do additional years of the Record on CD-ROM?

Friday, April 19

Donna Keopp (U of Kansas), TIGER Project Progress. Ms. Koepp began by providing a background on the TIGER test project. The potential for an electronic product that would provide mapping for the 1990 Census data to be available to depositories was first announced at a Cartographic Users Advisory Council meeting in 1988. Census announced they were developing a test disk that would combine the dress rehearsal data with the GBF Dime files. Although that development fell by the wayside, it sparked interest in the potential such a product would give depositories for a geographical display and analysis of 1990 census data.

In February of 1990, Jan Erickson of GPO had an opportunity to get 35 sets of the pre-Census TIGER line files on CD-ROM. There was no software at that time and there is still no software with the disks. In the summer of 1990, Forrest Williams (Census), Jan Erickson and Ms. Koepp met to discuss the goals of the test and why libraries would be interested in TIGER at all. We all know that it is virtually impossible to use Census data without maps. It seemed like a logical step to explore the use of this new product that has the potential to display geographically and automatically what users have been doing manually with Census maps for years.

Because software from Census was not forthcoming, Census and GPO were asked to endorse a one year test of free use of software from vendors in the private sector. Endorsement was given when it was determined that Census definitely would not be providing software. A letter went to 93 software vendors in September, 1990. At the same, Ms. Koepp was working on recruiting library test sites. By November, 27 libraries had committed to testing the TIGER files. All participating libraries were surveyed in November. Survey information was used to match software packages to participating libraries.

A list serve called TIGER-L has been developed for the 27 test libraries. It is at this point limited to participants in the pilot project to share information about the test. At the end of the year test, information from TIGER-L will be used as the basis of evaluating the project.

We're on the edge of something new and revolutionary in mapping and converging geographic and statistical data.

Differences in the software being tested can already be seen. To date, Marplot software, a subset of Cameo software, seems to be the easiest to work with. It provides features (state, county, city boundaries; hydrology; roads; railroads; streets; address matching; zip codes). But it does not handle the census data and it does not print. It does not display the census defined statistical areas such as blocks. Another package, Atlas GIS (from Strategic Mapping), apparently isn't meant to work effectively with outside files like TIGER. Image (from U.S. Statistics) works, but loading presents problems resulting from poor directions. Once in the system, it provides better menus than Atlas GIS. Caliber is another package being tested by some libraries. Geovision and Montage have recently been added to the test.

Census is still working on CD-ROM products that contain actual map images. While these products will eliminate the need to draw maps with TIGER, they will not give us an interactive GIS.

This TIGER test is complicated because TIGER is so huge. It presents unprecedented challenges and opportunities for libraries. We're on the edge of something new and revolutionary in mapping and converging geographic and statistical data.

Council Recommendations. As a result of the proposed change in the structure and

workings of the Depository Library Council, Council prepared a response to Mr. Houk rather than writing resolutions on specific issues. These "Comments to Robert W. Houk, U.S. Public Printer, From the Depository Library Council" were published in full in Administrative Notes, v.12, #12, May 31, 1991. In this response, Council expressed its basic support of the Public Printer's plans to redirect the efforts of the Council to maximize its advisory capacity. The document outlines how Council sees its advisory role and suggests issues for continuing consultation between the Public Printer and the Depository Library Council.

Council Elections. The final item of business was the announcement of new officers. Gary Cornwell (U of Florida) will serve as Depository Library Council Chair in 1992-93. Susan Tulis (U of Virginia Law) will serve as Secretary.

Respectfully submitted by:
Juli Hinz
Secretary, Depository Library Council
to the Public Printer



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